

49. A method of making a polymeric fiber liner insulation with a flame spread/smoke developed index of  $\leq 25/50$ , comprising:

forming a resilient insulation blanket core of polymeric fibers; the blanket having a length, a width and a thickness; the blanket having first and second major surfaces defined by the length and width of the blanket; the polymeric fibers comprising standard polymeric staple fibers and polymeric lofting and bonding fibers that have a lower softening point temperature than the standard polymeric staple fibers; the polymeric lofting and bonding fibers being intermingled with the standard polymeric staple fibers;

heating the blanket to the softening point temperature of the polymeric lofting and bonding fibers, to make surfaces of the polymeric lofting and bonding fibers tacky, and subsequently cooling the insulation blanket core below the softening point temperature of the polymeric lofting and bonding fibers whereby the polymeric lofting and bonding fibers bond the polymeric fibers of the insulation blanket core together at points of fiber intersection within the insulation blanket core; the insulation blanket core formed having a density between 1 pcf and 3 pcf and a thickness of about 0.5 inches or greater; and the insulation blanket core formed having a resilience whereby the polymeric fiber liner insulation, after being compressed to one third or less of an initial thickness of the polymeric fiber liner insulation, substantially recovers to the initial thickness when compressive forces are released; and

forming a surface layer on the first major surface of the insulation blanket core that is less permeable than the second major surface of the insulation blanket core.

---